REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application. No new matter has been added to the present application. Claims 1-20 have been rejected in the Office Action. Claims 15 and 18 have been amended in this Amendment. No claims have been canceled, and new claims 21 and 22 have been added. Accordingly, claims 1-22 are pending herein. Claims 1-22 are believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

Applicants' representative thanks Examiner Peng Ke for granting a telephonic interview on January 24, 2006. During the interview, differences between the independent claims and the applied art, namely U.S. Patent No. 6,781,611 to Richard (the "Richard reference") and U.S. Patent No. 6,160,554 to Krause (the "Krause reference"), were discussed. In particular, Applicants' representative noted distinctions between providing a content preview for a file as discussed in the Krause reference and providing an extracted graphical preview of the content of an open application window as claimed in the present application. Applicant's representative indicated that although the Richard reference does discuss switching between open windows, the combination of the Krause and Richard reference fails to teach or suggest the claimed invention, particularly displaying an extracted graphical preview of the content of one of the open application windows. Further, Applicants' representative indicated that the combination of the references is improper as there is no suggestion or motivation to combine or modify the references and further as the Krause reference teaches away from such combination. The Examiner kindly indicated he would take Applicants' arguments (which are described in further detail below) into consideration. In addition, the Examiner indicated that an amendment to the "displaying an extracted graphical preview" element of the independent claims may

overcome the current rejections. In particular, the amendment would include reciting that the extracted graphical preview represents a screen shot of the content that is currently within the open application window (e.g., the content that would be displayed within the open application window if the open application window were selected and displayed). New claims 21 and 22 have been added corresponding with this limitation. In addition, dependent claim 15 was briefly discussed, including an amendment clarifying that description information for each (i.e., all) of the open application windows is displayed concurrently upon receipt of a switching input. Claims 15 and 18 have been correspondingly amended herein.

Amendments to the Claims

Claims 15 and 18 have been amended, and new claims 21 and 22 have been added in this Amendment. Care has been exercised to avoid the introduction of new matter.

Support for the amendments to claims 15 and 18 may be found in the Specification, for example, at page 4, lines 17-19; page 5, line 23 through page 6, line 3; and page 11, lines 9-11. Support for new claims 21 and 22 may be found in the Specification, for example, at page 4, lines 15-17; page 11, lines 11-14; and page 15, lines 20-21.

Rejections based on 35 U.S.C. § 103

A. Applicable Authority

The basic requirements of a *prima face* case of obviousness are summarized in MPEP § 2143 through § 2143.03. In order "[t]o establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success [in combining the references]. Finally, the prior art reference (or

references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991)". *See* MPEP § 2143. Further, in establishing a *prima face* case of obviousness, the initial burden is placed on the Examiner. "To support the conclusion that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 972, (Bd. Pat App. & Inter. 1985)." *Id. See also* MPEP § 706.02(j) and § 2142.

B. Rejections based on Richard and Krause

Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,781,611 (the "Richard reference") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,160,554 (the "Krause reference"). As a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established, Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, as hereinafter set forth.

1. Lack of Suggestion or Motivation to Combine the Cited References

Factual findings in support of a *prima facie* case of obviousness must be supported by substantial evidence. *In re Zurko*, 59 USPQ2d 1693, 1696 (Fed. Cir. 2001). "The initial burden is on the examiner to provide some suggestion of the desirability of doing what the inventor has done. 'To support the conclusions that the claimed invention is directed to obvious subject matter, either the references must expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention or the examiner must present a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references.' *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat App. & Inter. 1985)." MPEP § 2142. MPEP § 2142 further

states that "[w]hen the motivation to combine the teachings of the references is not immediately apparent, it is the duty of the examiner to explain why the combination of the teachings is proper." The Examiner is required to present actual evidence and make particular findings related to the motivation to combine the teachings of the references. *In re Kotzab*, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *In re Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). "Broad conclusory statements regarding the teaching of multiple references, standing alone, are not "evidence." *Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ2d at 1617. "'The factual inquiry whether to combine the references must be thorough and searching.'" *In re Lee*, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (citing *McGinley v. Franklin Sports, Inc.*, 60 USPQ2d 1001, 1008 (Fed. Cir. 2001)). The factual inquiry must be based on objective evidence of record, and cannot be based on subjective belief and unknown authority. *Id.* at 1433-34. The Examiner must explain the reasons that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to select the references and to combine them to render the claimed invention obvious. *In re Rouffet*, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1459 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

The Office Action has not presented any evidence why the Richard and Krause references would have been combined. The mere fact that references <u>can</u> be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. MPEP § 2143.01. Specifically, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to make the combination or modification. *Id.* The sole support in the Office Action for such a combination is that "[i]t would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Krause's teaching with method of Richard in order to provide an improved representation of a file." Office Action, pg. 3. The Office Action cannot rely on the benefit of the combination without first supporting the motivation to make the combination.

Such motivation does not appear anywhere in either of the references, and the Office Action has not presented any actual evidence in support of the same. Instead, the Office Action relies on broad conclusory statements, subjective belief, and unknown authority. Such a basis does not adequately support the combination of references; therefore, the combination is improper and should be withdrawn.

2. *The Cited References Are Improperly Combined*

Applicants also respectfully submit that the Richard and Krause references were improperly combined because the Krause reference teaches away from a combination with the Richard reference. "[I]t is improper to combine references where the references teach away from their combination." MPEP § 2145. The Richard reference discusses a plurality of application windows must be open and running. However, the Krause reference disparages this element as disadvantageous in at least three locations: (1) "Another option available to the computer operator is to launch an application capable of interpreting the format of the file he wishes to use or view. This solution consumes both time and resources. The operator has to wait for the application to load and run before he can view the file." Krause, col. 1, lines 33-37. (2) "In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides the ability to view an abbreviated description of a file's content or intended use without the operator having to explicitly open it using an application designed to interpret the file's contents, or to execute it." Krause, col. 1, lines 52-56. (3) "Using the teachings of the present patent document, the operator does not have to... read the contents of the file by launching an application program for that purpose." Krause, col. 1, line 66 to col. 2, line 3. Thus, the Krause reference does not contemplate a plurality of open applications, and in fact, teaches away from such an environment and thus teaches away from a

combination with the Richard reference. Accordingly, the combination of the Richard and Krause references is improper and should be withdrawn.

The Advisory Action dated 6/16/2005 stated that the Krause reference does not teach away from the Richard reference because "[e]ven if one reference is designed for open application and the other is designed for unopened file, it does not mean that the references are teaching away from each other." However, this statement oversimplifies this issue and ignores the teachings from the Krause reference indicated above that teach away from a combination with the Richard reference. First, an open application and an unopened file are significantly different (as will be described in further detail below with respect to the cited references' failure to teach or suggest the claimed invention). As such, there is no motivation or suggestion to combine the teachings of the Krause reference with the Richard reference. Second, the Krause reference teaches a system that is not just designed for an unopened file but is specifically designed such that a user would not have to open a file using an application to view the file's content. As indicated by the statements quoted above, the Krause reference is explicitly directed to preventing a user from having to open a file in an application. Accordingly, the Krause reference teaches away from a combination with a reference that is directed to switching between open windows of an application.

3. References Fail to Teach or Suggest All Claim Limitations

The Office Action indicates that the Richard reference fails to teach or suggest displaying an extracted graphical preview of the content of an open application window and relies upon the Krause reference for this limitation. Office Action, p. 3. Applicants respectfully submit that the Krause reference also fails to teach or suggest "displaying an extracted graphical preview of the content for one of the plurality of open application windows" as recited by claims

1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16. In contrast, the Krause reference is directed to determining the content of a closed file without having to open the file. By placing a mouse cursor over a file icon or by performing a series of mouse clicks, a window may be generated that provides preview information (e.g., meta-data) for the unopened file. The present invention is concerned with providing an extracted graphical preview of the content of an open application window, not with determining the content of a single, unopened file. Applicants respectfully submit that an open application window is significantly different from a file. Additionally, Applicants respectfully submit that displaying an extracted graphical preview of the content of an open application window as claimed is significantly different from displaying content associated with a single, unopened file as discussed in the Krause reference.

The Office Action appears to be assuming that because a file may be opened in an application, the content of an open application window must correspond with the content of a file. However, Applicants respectfully submit that this is incorrect. An open application window in some cases may not be associated with a file, and, accordingly, the content of the open application window in such cases will likewise not correspond with a file. For example, an open application window may not have any file or document associated with the window (e.g., if no file or document has been opened in the application window). In the context of an application window for viewing and organizing files and folders, the content within the window may consist of a list of files and/or folders, which in no way corresponds with the content of a single file. As another example, the content of a window for an e-mail application may consist of a list of e-mail messages (e.g., the inbox of an e-mail application), which likewise does not correspond with the content of a file. In other cases, an open application window may include multiple documents (e.g., when comparing two word processing documents side-by-side).

As such, the Krause reference, which discusses providing a preview of content of an unopened file, simply does not teach or suggest displaying an extracted graphical preview of the content for an open application window as recited by claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16, and, thus, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

For the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16 are non-obvious over the Richard reference in view of the Krause reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16 are believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

C. Rejections based on Richard, Krause, and Staab

Claims 3 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Richard reference in view of the Krause reference further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,499,334 (the "Staab reference"). The rejections of claim 3 and 4 each rely in part on the combination of Richard and Krause similar to the rejections for claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15 and 16. Accordingly, these claims are believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons.

The Office Action also indicates that the combination of the Richard and Krause references fails to teach upon receipt of the switching input, displaying a preview for each of the plurality of open application windows. Office Action, p. 4. The Office Action relies upon the combination of the Staab reference to teach this limitation. *Id.* However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of

obviousness for claims 3 and 4 regarding the combination of the Staab reference with the Richard and Krause references as hereinafter set forth.

1. Lack of Suggestion or Motivation to Combine the Cited References

There is no suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings. The Office Action has not presented any evidence why the Staab reference would have been combined with the Richard and Krause references. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. MPEP § 2143.01. Specifically, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to make the combination or modification. *Id.* The sole support in the Office Action for such a combination is that "[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Staab with the method of Richard and Krause in order to provide an improved representation of a desktop space." Office Action, p. 4. The Office Action cannot rely on the benefit of the combination without first supporting the motivation to make the combination. Such motivation does not appear anywhere in either of the references, and the Office Action has not presented any actual evidence in support of the same. Instead, the Office Action relies on broad conclusory statements, subjective belief, and unknown authority. Such a basis does not adequately support the combination of references; therefore, the combination is improper and should be withdrawn.

2. References Fail to Teach or Suggest All Claim Limitations

As mentioned above, the Office Action indicates that the combination of the Richard and Krause references fails to teach upon receipt of the switching input, displaying a preview for each of the plurality of open application windows as recited by claims 3 and 4. Office Action, p. 4. The Office Action relies upon the combination of the Staab reference to

teach this limitation. However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Staab reference fails to teach or suggest displaying an extracted preview of the content for each of the plurality of open applications windows. Rather, the Staab reference teaches a system and method for managing desktop configurations of inactive programs. A desktop or windows configuration is "the location and size (configuration) of each window on the display." Staab, col. 1, lines 44-47. The system discussed in the Staab reference allows a user to save a window configuration, modify the configuration while the applications are inactive, and then activate the saved configuration. Staab, col. 2, lines 14-28. When a window configuration is activated, the system "activates any currently-inactive programs that are associated with a saved window configuration." Staab, at col. 2, lines 28-30. Thus, the system in the Staab reference allows users to employ a saved desktop configuration to activate multiple applications with the window for each application configured on the desktop in the manner of the saved desktop configuration. However, the Staab reference lacks any teaching or suggestion of displaying a preview of the content of each of a plurality of applications windows that are currently open. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claims 3 and 4, and, thus, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

For the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 3 and 4 are non-obvious over the Richard reference in view of the Krause reference and further in view of the Staab reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 3 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 3 and 4 are believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

C. Rejections based on Richard, Krause, and Kitami

Claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Richard reference, in view of the Krause reference, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,668,962 (the "Kitami reference"). The rejections of claim 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19 each rely in part on the combination of the Richard and Krause references similar to the rejections for claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16. Accordingly, these claims are believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons.

The Office Action also indicates that the combination of the Richard and Krause references fails to teach the method wherein each of the plurality of open application windows is ranked according to an activation hierarchy, and wherein the displayed preview is the window immediately succeeding the current open application window in the activation hierarchy. Office Action, p. 5. The Office Action relies upon the combination of the Kitami reference to teach this limitation. *Id.* However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action has failed to established a *prima facie* case of obviousness for claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19 regarding the combination of the Kitami reference with the Richard and Krause references as hereinafter set forth.

1. Lack of Suggestion or Motivation to Combine the Cited References

There is no suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings. The Office Action has not presented any evidence why the Kitami reference would have been combined with the Richard and Krause references. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. MPEP § 2143.01. Specifically, there must be a

suggestion or motivation in the references to make the combination or modification. *Id.* The sole support in the Office Action for such a combination is that "[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Kitami with the method of Richard and Krause in order to provide a simplified method of selecting a desired window." Office Action, p. 6. The Office Action cannot rely on the benefit of the combination without first supporting the motivation to make the combination. Such motivation does not appear anywhere in either of the references, and the Office Action has not presented any actual evidence in support of the same. Instead, the Office Action relies on broad conclusory statements, subjective belief, and unknown authority. Such a basis does not adequately support the combination of references; therefore, the combination is improper and should be withdrawn.

2. *References Fail to Teach or Suggest All Claim Limitations*

As mentioned above, the Office Action indicates that the combination of the Richard and Krause references fails to teach the method wherein each of the plurality of open application windows is ranked according to an activation hierarchy, and wherein the displayed preview is the window immediately succeeding the current open application window in the activation hierarchy. Office Action, p. 5. The Office Action relies upon the combination of the Kitami reference to teach this limitation. *Id.* However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Kitami reference fails to teach or suggest that each of the plurality of open application windows is ranked according to an activation hierarchy as required by claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19. Rather, the Kitami reference discusses a system for managing a number of windows using a window identifier list. *See* Kitami, at Abstract. The window identifier list includes window identifiers that are designated by a user. *Id.* Thus, the identifier list is only "a limited subset of all opened windows currently operating on the window system." *Id.* The Kitami reference lacks

any teaching or suggestion of ranking each of the plurality of open application windows according to an activation hierarchy. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19 and, thus, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

For the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18 and 19 are non-obvious over the Richard reference in view of the Krause reference and further in view of the Kitami reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18, and 19 are believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

D. Rejections based on Richard, Krause, Kitami, and Staab

Claim 11 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Richard reference in view of the Krause reference, in view of the Kitami reference, and further in view of the Staab reference.

The rejection of claim 11 relies in part on the combination of the Richard and Krause references similar to the rejections for claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16. Accordingly, claim 11 is believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons. In addition, the rejection of claim 11 relies in part on the combination of the Kitami reference with the Richard and Krause references similar to the rejections for claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18 and 19. Accordingly, claim 11 is believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons. Further, the rejection of claim 11 relies in part on the combination of the Staab reference similar to the rejections for claims 3 and 4. Accordingly, claim 11 is believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons.

For the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that claim11 is non-obvious over the Richard reference, in view of the Krause reference, in view of the Kitami reference, and further in view of the Staab reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 11 is believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

E. Rejections based on Richard, Krause, and Pabon

Claim 17 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Richard reference, in view of the Krause reference, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,429,855 (the "Pabon reference"). The rejections of claim 17 relies in part on the combination of the Richard and Krause references similar to the rejections for claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16. Accordingly, these claims are believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons.

The Office Action also indicates that the combination of the Richard and Krause references fails to teach the method wherein the switching input comprises a keyboard input. Office Action, p. 8. The Office Action relies upon the combination of the Pabon reference to teach this limitation. *Id.* However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action has failed to established a *prima facie* case of obviousness for claim 17 regarding the combination of the Pabon reference with the Richard and Krause references as hereinafter set forth.

1. Lack of Suggestion or Motivation to Combine the Cited References

There is no suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine the reference teachings. The Office Action has not presented any evidence why the Pabon reference would have been combined with the Richard and Krause references. The mere fact that references can

be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. MPEP § 2143.01. Specifically, there must be a suggestion or motivation in the references to make the combination or modification. *Id.* The sole support in the Office Action for such a combination is that "[i]t would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Pabon with the method of Richard and Krause in order to allow a variety of commands to be selected by the user." Office Action, p. 9. The Office Action cannot rely on the benefit of the combination without first supporting the motivation to make the combination. Such motivation does not appear anywhere in either of the references, and the Office Action has not presented any actual evidence in support of the same. Instead, the Office Action relies on broad conclusory statements, subjective belief, and unknown authority. Such a basis does not adequately support the combination of references; therefore, the combination is improper and should be withdrawn.

2. *References Fail to Teach or Suggest All Claim Limitations*

As mentioned above, the Office Action indicates that the combination of the Richard and Krause references fails to teach the method wherein the switching input comprises a keyboard input. Office Action, p. 8. The Office Action relies upon the combination of the Pabon reference to teach this limitation. *Id.* However, Applicants respectfully submit that the Pabon reference fails to teach or suggest that a switching input to switch between multiple open application windows comprises a keyboard input. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 17 and, thus, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

For the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 17 is non-obvious over the Richard reference in view of the Krause reference and further in view of the

Pabon reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 17 is believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

F. Rejections based on Richard, Krause, Kitami, and Pabon

Claim 20 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Richard reference, in view of the Krause reference, in view of the Kitami reference, and further in view of the Pabon reference.

The rejection of claim 20 relies in part on the combination of the Richard and Krause references similar to the rejections for claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, and 16. Accordingly, claim 20 is believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons. In addition, the rejection of claim 20 relies in part on the combination of the Kitami reference with the Richard and Krause references similar to the rejections for claims 5, 6, 9, 10, 12-14, 18 and 19. Accordingly, claim 20 is believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons. Further, the rejection of claim 20 relies in part on the combination of the Pabon reference similar to the rejection for claim 17. Accordingly, claim 20 is believed to be in condition for allowance for at least the above-cited reasons.

For the reasons stated above, Applicants respectfully submit that 20 is non-obvious over the Richard reference, in view of the Krause reference, in view of the Kitami reference, and further in view of the Pabon reference. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claim 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 20 is believed to be in condition for allowance and such favorable action is respectfully requested.

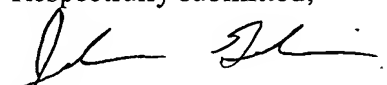
New Claims

New dependent claims 21 and 22 have been added in the listing of claims. Claims 21 and 22 depend from independent claims 1 and 9, respectively, and provide the further limitation that the extracted graphical preview represent a screen shot of the content currently within an open application window. (e.g., the content that would be displayed within the open application window if the open application window were selected and displayed).

CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons stated above, claims 1-22 are now in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the pending rejections and allowance of claims 1-22. If any issues remain that would prevent issuance of this application, the Examiner is urged to contact the undersigned by telephone prior to issuing a subsequent action. Enclosed is a check for the fee due in conjunction with the present amendment. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment required to Deposit Account No. 19-2112.

Respectfully submitted,



John S. Golian
Reg. No. 54,702

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
2555 Grand Blvd.
Kansas City, MO 64108-2613
816-474-6550